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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/534,506	10/26/2005	Raul Delgado Acarreta	DELGADO3	5046

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EXAMINER	
MA, CALVIN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2629	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/534,506	DELGADO ACARRETA, RAUL	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Calvin Ma	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 October 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-19* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-19* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *11 May 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10/26/2005*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The references listed on the Information Disclosure Statement filed on October 26, 2005 have been considered by examiner; see attached PTO-1449.

Specification

3. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1, 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Nolan et al. (US Pub:2007/0146235)

As to claim 1, Nolan discloses a system for displaying information on a first screen (i.e. the VFD display 46) (see Fig. 3, [0021]) connected to a programmable logic control means (i.e. microcontroller 56), which in turn is connected to an electronic device (i.e. the NavMate® Navigation system 18) (see Fig. 1, [0026], [0028]), which includes a second screen (i.e. screen for the NavMate® Navigation system) (see [0024]), via a data input/output means (i.e. RS 232 serial interface) (see [0024]), wherein the first screen (46) displays inverted the same information data as that displayed by the second screen (i.e. the inverted presentation is displayed on display 46) (see Fig. 4-5, [0028]), such that a passenger in a motor vehicle can read the image obtained from the first screen (46), reflected in a windscreen of the vehicle (i.e. the VFD 46 projects the navigation display onto the windscreen) (see Fig. 1-2, [0019]).

As to claim 9, Nolan teaches the system as claimed in claim 1 for displaying information wherein the programmable logic control means (56) is a computer (i.e. microcontroller PIC16F877 can function as a simple computer) (see Fig. 4, [0025]).

As to claim 10, Nolan teaches an equipment terminal (i.e. HUD module 20) for employing the system of claim 9 (see Fig. 1, [0018]);

which includes the first screen (46) connected t the programmable logic control means (56), which in turn is connected to the electronic device (i.e. NavMate® GPS unit

18) via the data input/output means (i.e. electronic wiring of serial RS 232) (see Fig. 4, [0024]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 2-8, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nolan in view Rosen (US Pub: 2002/0196201).

As to claim 2, Nolan teaches the system as claimed in claim 1 for displaying information, but does not teach wherein the motor vehicle is a motor car. Rosen teaches wherein the motor vehicle is a motor car (i.e. the vehicle in the figure 1, 3 is clearly a motor car) (see Nolan, Fig. 1, 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the versatile video input system of Rosen with the projected display navigation system of Nolan in a motor car as suggested by Rosen, in order to allow added functionality of video viewing and instrument monitoring. (see Rosen, [0008])

As to claim 3, Nolan teaches the system as claimed in claim 2 for displaying information wherein the first screen is located so that the reflection thereof can be received by the driver of the motor car (i.e. the driver is able to see the reflection of display 46) (see Fig. 1-2, [0019]).

As to claim 4, Nolan teaches the system as claimed in claim 2 for displaying information wherein the windscreen is the front windscreen (i.e. the driver is able to see the reflection of display 46 on windscreen 32) (see Fig. 1-2, [0019]).

As to claim 5, Nolan teaches the system as claimed in claim 4 for displaying information wherein the first screen (46) is located on the dashboard (14) of the motor car, such that the driver cannot directly read the information data displayed by the first screen (46) whilst he is driving (i.e. the screen 46 is not facing the driver) (see Fig. 2, [0019]).

As to claim 6, Nolan teaches the system as claimed in claim 5 for displaying information wherein the first screen forms a predetermined angle with the front windscreen (i.e. since display screen 46 are located on the dash and can be set to a predetermined angle by adjusting the swivel mount) (see Fig. 3, [0020]).

As to claim 7, Nolan teaches the system as claimed in claim 6 for displaying information wherein the electronic device is a portable electronic device (i.e. the NavMate® portable GPS unit 18) (see Fig. 1, [0024]).

As to claim 8, Rosen teaches the system as claimed in claim 7 for displaying information wherein the portable electronic device is a mobile telephone (i.e. the cell phone act as a video source thus replacing the GPS unit to be display on the projection screen 46) (see Rosen Fig. 1 and 7, [0017]).

As to claim 17, Nolan teaches the system as claimed in claim 3 for displaying information wherein the first screen (46) is located on the dashboard (14) of the motor car, such that the driver cannot read the information data displayed by the first screen whilst he is driving (i.e. the screen 46 is not facing the driver) (see Fig. 2, [0019]).

As to claim 18, Nolan teaches the system as claimed in claim 17 for displaying information wherein the first screen (46) forms a predetermined angle with the front windscreen (32) (i.e. since display screen 46 are located on the dash and can be set to a predetermined angle by adjusting the swivel mount) (see Fig. 3, [0020]).

As to claim 19, Nolan teaches the system as claimed in claim 1 for displaying information wherein the electronic device is a portable electronic device (i.e. the NavMate® portable GPS unit 18) (see Fig. 1, [0024]).

8. Claims 11-12, 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nolan in view of Decker et al. (U.S. Patent 6,300,939).

As to claim 11, Nolan teaches the equipment terminal (i.e. HUD module 20) as claimed in claim 10 (see Fig. 1, [0018]). Nolan does not explicitly teach also includes a receiver means (i.e. RF transmitter) (see [0032]) which is designed to receive radio-electric signals emitted from an emission means (corresponding transmitter) (see [0032]) which is included in the data input means (i.e. the input of ambient light from the Ambient light sensor) (see Fig. 4, Table 3).

Decker teaches also includes a receiver means (i.e. 16a infrared light detector) (see Fig.2, Col. 5, Lines 55-65) which is designed to receive radio-electric signals emitted from an emission means (16c infrared LED) (see Fig.2, Col. 5, Lines 55-65) which is included in the data input means (i.e. infrared link can be used to connect the input devices to the auto control system) (see Fig. 1, Col. 4, Lines 11-21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to used the infrared communication link system of Decker

in the control of the vehicle video display system of Nolan in order to allow a less complicated control system for the driver to operate. (see Decker, Col. 1, Lines 18-26)

As to claim 12, Nolen teaches the equipment terminal as claimed in claim 11; But does not explicitly teaches the radio-electric signals emitted are infrared rays.

Decker teaches the radio-electric signals emitted are infrared rays (i.e. infrared link can be used to connect the input devices) (see Fig. 1, Col. 4, Lines 11-21).

As to claim 14, Decker teaches a data input means (1) as claimed in claim 11; which includes the emission means (i.e. infrared link) and also a plurality of keys (i.e. push button 14) which are designed to be activated using at lest one finger of one hand (i.e. multiple pushbuttons are located underneath the wheel and can be accessed by a touch of a finger) (see Fig. 2, Col. 6, Lines 1-10).

As to claim 15, Decker teaches the data input means (1) as claimed in claim 14, which is located in the steering wheel (11) of the motor car (i.e. the input means is on the steering wheel) (see Fig. 1, Col. 4, Lines 1-10).

As to claim 16, see claim 14 above, Nolan teaches the data input means (12) as claimed in claim 14, which includes a touch screen to generate an order corresponding to a predetermined area of this screen, such that an infrared signal is generated, which is emitted by the emission means (i.e. Nolan's navigation already contain a touch screen on NavMate® portable GPS unit 18, therefore it work together to form the input system along with the steering control of Decker).

9. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nolan in view of Cameron.

As to claim13, see claim 11 above, Nolan and Decker does not explicitly teach the equipment terminal which also includes an acoustic warning means which is designed to generate a voice message corresponding to the information displayed visually on the first screen.

Cameron teaches equipment terminal which also includes an acoustic warning means which is designed to generate a voice message corresponding to the information displayed visually on the first screen (46) (i.e. in the calendar management function a speech assistant is able to resynthesize the calendar event) (see Col. 9, Lines 10-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to used the voice assistance system of Cameron in the control of the vehicle GPS system of Nolan in order to allow voice assistance function for the GPS system. (see Cameron, Col. 3, Lines 7-16)

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Alden (US Pub: 2003/0038928), is cited to teach a mobile phone having the ability to project image on to any flat surface. Donath et al. (US Patent: 6,977,630), Spero (US Patent: 7,199,767), Blank et al. (US Patent: 5,576,687), and Suman et al. (US Patent: 5,822,023) are cited to teach a vehicle mounted projection system. Lewis (US Pub: 2001/0032127), Garguilo et al. (US Pub: 2002/0087656), Holmes et al. (US Patent:6,889,065), and Kim (US Pub:2003/0032459) are cited to teach a wireless telephone system.

Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Calvin Ma whose telephone number is (571) 270-1713. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30 - 5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chanh Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-7772. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Calvin Ma
November 8, 2007

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER